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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53 and paragraph 18 of Assembly resolution 62/71 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Chapters II and III of the report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on material transmitted by Governments and international organizations. Chapter IV describes recent developments related to Assembly resolution 51/210. Chapter V reflects information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism. Chapter VI provides information on the publication of the third edition of *International Instruments Related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 50/53, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely on the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60, annex)[1] and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.

2. By a note verbale dated 15 January 2008, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2008, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in the information they submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 30 June 2008, replies had been received from 25 States (see sect. II.A below). Several States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The full texts of those reports can be found at http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373.

3. By a letter dated 15 January 2008, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 31 May 2008. Replies were received from eight international organizations (see sect. II.B below). Information was also received from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 62/71.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States[2]

4. **Australia** reported that it had implemented 13 of the 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. The Government was in the final stages of determining the necessary legislative changes to implement a number of other counter-terrorism instruments.

5. Australia had signed counter-terrorism memorandums of understanding with Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Turkey.

[1] See also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 51/210, annex).

[2] Information on the participation of States in counter-terrorism instruments relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in chap. III of the present report.

6. In June 2007, a work programme concerning the implementation of the 2004 Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism of Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations had been finalized. The programme, inter alia, set out possible practical activities for future counter-terrorism cooperation.

7. The Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia contained detailed provisions relating to terrorist organization offences.[3] The offences in the Criminal Code were aimed at individuals who engaged in, trained for, or prepared, planned, financed or otherwise supported terrorist activities.

8. More than 20 people were under trial by Australian courts on charges of terrorism-related offences.

9. Over the past four years, Australia had made mutual assistance requests to other countries for assistance on terrorism matters, under the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1987. Australia had also concluded a number of bilateral mutual assistance agreements.

10. In March 2007, Australia and Indonesia had co-hosted a subregional ministerial conference on counter-terrorism, in which Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand also participated. The participants had agreed, inter alia, to enhance their cooperation in the areas of law enforcement and intelligence, countering extremism and radicalization, combating the illegal movement of small arms and light weapons and improving the legal framework and response to mass casualty attacks.

11. The Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation established under partnership arrangements between Australia and Indonesia in July 2004 had organized a wide range of training and capacity-building activities for law enforcement officers from Indonesia and other South-East Asian countries.

12. **Austria** indicated that it had ratified 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and had deposited the instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in September 2006. It had signed, in 2005, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which was expected to be ratified during 2008.

13. Austria reiterated its continued support for the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat and welcomed its additional mandate with respect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 60/43, operative para. 16).

14. Austria was a party to the European Convention on Extradition of 1957 and its second additional protocol. Austria's Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Act of 1979 applied at the bilateral level, where no other treaty provision existed. The Act allowed for the extradition of suspected or convicted terrorists on the basis of reciprocity.

15. Austria relied on the Aliens Police Act of 2005 in ensuring that immigrants and asylum-seekers were not engaged in terrorist activities. The Act regulated the entry, stay and residence of foreigners.

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[3] Relevant provisions of the Criminal Code of Australia, in English, are available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat.

16. Austria, in cooperation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Terrorism Prevention Branch, had organized in May 2007 the second Vienna symposium on advancing the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

17. **Bahrain** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism and other relevant instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below). In accordance with article 37 of the Constitution of Bahrain, provisions of international treaties and agreements enter into force in Bahrain immediately following their ratification.

18. Bahrain had adopted Act No. 58 of 2006 on the protection of society from terrorist acts. The Act contained a definition of terrorism and covered criminal activities conducted across borders that threatened the international community. It also provided for penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime.

19. By Act No. 54 of 2006, Bahrain had amended Decree-Law No. 4 of 2001 on the prohibition and combating of money-laundering crimes. The amendment added funds channelled to the financing of terrorism to the category of funds subject to the tracking of funds provided for in Act No. 4.

20. Decision No. 6 of 2008 had been issued to regulate the declaration of funds at customs stations as part of Bahrain's international obligations with respect to combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and for monitoring the movement of funds into and out of Bahrain through customs posts.

21. With Administrative Decision No. 2 of 2007, the Central Bank of Bahrain had established a committee to implement Security Council resolutions related to the combating of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

22. Bahrain also referred to its national laws, adopted in previous years, that criminalized the acts prohibited under relevant international agreements.[4]

23. **Belarus** provided a list of universal counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below). It also referred to the counter-terrorism instruments concluded with the participation of Belarus under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

24. In order to implement its commitments under these instruments, Belarus had enacted two pieces of legislation: the Act on Counter-Terrorism of 3 January 2002 and the Act on Combating Extremism of 7 January 2007. It had also made the necessary amendments to its Criminal Code.

25. On 5 October 2007, the CIS Council of Heads of State had approved a new programme of cooperation among the CIS member States for combating terrorism and other violent forms of extremism for the period from 2008 to 2010.

26. In 2007, Belarus had taken part in the "Baikonur-Anti-terror 2007" exercise on counter-terrorism, held in Kazakhstan. A similar large-scale operation ("Bastion-Anti-terror 2007") was planned to be held in 2008 in Belarus.

27. In 2007, within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, a counter-terrorism exercise for dealing with the consequences of emergencies resulting from terrorist acts had been held in Belarus.

[4] The list is available, in Arabic with its English translation, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

28. Belarus had concluded several bilateral treaties and memorandums of understanding, which regulated the cooperation of Belarus with countries in the area of counter-terrorism.

29. In 2007, Belarus had initiated criminal proceedings on the basis of article 126 of its Criminal Code, in a case concerning the crash at Mogadishu airport in Somalia of a Belarusian aircraft, which had resulted in the death of 11 people. The preliminary investigation had been suspended because of a lack of guarantees for the safety of the investigators in Somalia.

30. **Cuba** reiterated its opposition to the release of Luis Posada Carriles from prison in the United States of America on 8 May 2007 (see A/61/210, para. 20 and A/62/160, para. 11) and supported the extradition request submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United States.

31. Cuba considered that the sentences imposed, on 11 February 2008, on Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, Osvaldo Mitat and Ernesto Abreu, of 10, 8 and 2 months' imprisonment, respectively, for having refused to testify against Posada, were lenient. The same was true with regard to Posada's accomplices, Rubén López Castro and José Pujol, who, on 17 March 2008, were sentenced on the same grounds to 10 and 3 months' imprisonment and fines of $500 and $250, respectively.

32. Cuba also referred to the imprisonment in the United States of its citizens, Gerardo Hernández Nordela, Ramón Labañino Salalar and Fernando González Lort, and United States citizens René Gonzáles Sehwerwert and Antonio Guerrero Rodríguez and claimed that they were completely innocent of the charges brought against them.

33. The **Czech Republic** advised that its Parliament had approved, in January 2008, the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

34. On 27 November 2007, the Czech Republic had signed the 2003 Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

35. The Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in the Fight against Crime in the Protection of Public Order and on Cooperation in Borderland Areas of 2006 had entered into force on 2 August 2007. The treaty regulated, inter alia, the cooperation between the two States in the suppression of terrorism and terrorist financing.

36. Upon a request made by the United States, partially under the 1925 bilateral extradition treaty and partially under the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, a suspect had been extradited to the United States in September 2007.

37. Act No. 376/2007, amending Act No. 61/1988, regulating mining activities, explosives and the national mining administration had entered into force on 31 January 2008. Act No. 376/2007 introduced detailed rules for the possession and transfer of explosives in the Czech Republic. It consolidated the various legal tools relating to the control of transfer, export and import of explosives, including explosives in transit through the Czech Republic.

38. A new bill on certain measures against the legalization of proceeds from criminal activities and financing of terrorism, which would replace Act No. 61/1996,

was under discussion in the Parliament. The bill was expected to be approved and enter into force during 2008.

39. **Finland** had ratified the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which had entered into force for Finland on 1 May 2008.

40. **Greece** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below).

41. **Hungary** provided a list of 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and of instruments of the Council of Europe that it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below). Work was under way to ratify the remaining instruments, especially the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.

42. Hungary also provided a list of bilateral agreements that it had concluded with several States concerning cooperation in the fight against terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in narcotic drugs.

43. **Iraq** provided a list of regional and universal counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below). It also provided a copy of the Iraqi Strategy to Combat Terrorism 2008-2012 and a copy of the report on combating terrorism that Iraq had submitted to the Security Council.

44. **Italy** referred to the following pieces of legislation that it had adopted in the area of counter-terrorism: Legislative Decree 144/2005 containing urgent measures for the fight against international terrorism, converted into Law 155/2005, which extended the permission to conduct personal interviews with detainees and to issue residence permits for investigation purposes to cases of prevention and repression of crimes whose final scope was terrorism. The Law also included a new clause to allow for administrative expulsion of foreigners suspected of aiding terrorist organizations and activities of an international nature. Legislative Decree 109/2007 containing measures to prevent, counter and suppress terrorism financing and the activities of countries that threaten international peace and security, in fulfilment of directive 2005/60/CE, was intended to prevent the use of the financial system for terrorist purposes and to enable freezing of funds and economic assets.

45. Italy indicated that from 2005 to 2007 there were in total 851 reports linked with international terrorism.

46. **Jamaica** indicated that it was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). It had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and had taken steps to ratify it.

47. Jamaica had implemented, under the Aircraft Act of 1984, four relevant conventions. The remaining instruments had been implemented under the Terrorism Prevention Act of 2005, which was under review to ensure complete implementation of Jamaica's obligations under the conventions. The necessary regulation for the Terrorism Prevention Act was under preparation.

48. Jamaica's membership of the Scheme Relating to Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters within the Commonwealth and of the London Scheme for Extradition within the Commonwealth facilitated its cooperation with the States members of the Commonwealth on mutual legal assistance and extradition. It was a party to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

49. In 2007, Jamaica had introduced the Proceeds of Crimes Act and the Proceeds of Crime Regulations.[5] The Act, which replaced the Money-Laundering Act and Drug Offences (Forfeiture of Proceeds) Act, among other things, allowed for any crime, including the financing of terrorism, to be a predicate offence for money-laundering charges, regulated the transfer of funds and obligated financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions to report suspicious transactions. The Act also made provisions for civil forfeiture.

50. **Kuwait** submitted a report describing measures that it had adopted at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and decisions of the Security Council committees established in accordance with Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001).

51. **Malawi** was a party to seven universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). It was taking steps to ratify the remaining instruments.

52. In 2006, Malawi had approved the Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Serious Crime and Terrorist Financing Act, which had entered into force on 23 July 2007. The main objectives of the Act were to enable the unlawful proceeds of serious crime and terrorist financing to be identified, traced, frozen, seized and eventually confiscated; to establish a Financial Intelligence Unit for better prevention, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering, terrorist-financing and other financial and serious crimes; to require financial institutions to take prudential measures to combat money-laundering and terrorist financing; and to provide for dealing with matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.

53. The Extradition Act (chapter 8:03) contained provisions concerning the extradition of offenders from and to Malawi. The Act authorized the relevant minister to enter into an arrangement with the Government of any designated State for the surrender, on a reciprocal basis, of fugitive offenders. The States designated for this process were listed in the Act. The legislation also permitted the use of diplomatic channels with non-designated States for the surrender of fugitive offenders.

54. Section 103 of the Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Financing Act provided that extradition and rendition of fugitive offenders and individuals who had committed offences under the Act might be granted. Section 104 of the Act regulated issues of mutual assistance for investigation or prosecution of serious crime, money-laundering and financing of terrorism or for making or executing any order or direction from foreign States.

55. **Pakistan** had ratified or acceded to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments and had signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.[6] Pakistan was actively considering becoming a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It had enacted an Anti-Money-Laundering Bill in order to facilitate the ratification of that Convention.

56. Pakistan's national counter-terrorism laws were as follows: Pakistan Madrassah Education (Establishment and Affiliation of Model Dinin Madaris)

[5] Copies are available, in English, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

Board Ordinance, 2001; Anti Narcotic Force Act, 1997; Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997; Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997; Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1992; Surrender of Illicit Arms Act, 1991; and Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965.

57. **Poland** was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and the procedure for the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was under way. Poland was also a party to three Council of Europe conventions in the area of counter-terrorism and its related aspects (see table 2 below).

58. In May 2005, Poland had organized the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, during which three new conventions were signed (see table 2 below). Also during the Summit, the Council of Europe had adopted a declaration and an action plan for the following few years, which included provisions on combating terrorism.[7]

59. Polish prosecutors were conducting investigations in a case concerning the attack on a convoy carrying the Ambassador of Poland in Baghdad on 3 October 2007. The investigation was in its early phase and no charges had yet been made.

60. In 2007, the Financial Intelligence Unit of Poland undertook seven formal proceedings regarding suspicious financial transactions connected with the financing of terrorism.

61. **Qatar** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below). It also submitted a list of bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding that it had concluded or signed in the areas of counter-terrorism and security cooperation.[8]

62. Concerning the implementation of treaties at the national level, Qatar referred to articles 6 and 68 of its Constitution, which, inter alia, provided, respectively, that the State would respect international pacts and execute all international agreements, pacts and treaties to which it was a party and that the Emir would sign conventions and agreements by issuing a decree and putting them before the Advisory Council along with relevant descriptions. The conventions or the agreements would have the status of law after being endorsed and published in the official gazette.

63. Qatar also provided a list of its national laws relating to the fight against terrorism and money-laundering, together with the texts of relevant provisions of the laws.[9]

64. **Romania** had ratified 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also ratified the European convention and protocols on the suppression of terrorism and its related aspects (see table 2 below).

65. Romania had concluded 25 bilateral and regional agreements on combating organized crime and terrorism, together with 36 agreements on preventing and combating money-laundering with European States and with countries in other geographical regions.

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[7] The text is available at http://www.coe.int/t/dcr/summit/20050517_plan_action_en.asp.

[8] The list in Arabic is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[9] The list, together with texts of the relevant provisions, in Arabic, are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

66. In compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), Romania had enacted Law No. 302/2004 on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters. In accordance with the Law, extradition for terrorist offences would not be denied on political grounds and the extradition of Romanian citizens was permitted under certain conditions.

67. Law No. 535/2004 regulated the national system on prevention of and combating terrorism. In accordance with this Law, Government Emergency Ordinance No. 141/2001 and Government Emergency Ordinance No. 159/2001 had been abolished and a Department for Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism had been established in the Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

68. Law No. 211/2004 contained mechanisms for compensation and assistance of the victims of crimes, including terrorism.

69. The **Russian Federation** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below).

70. It had adopted a number of additional regulations to implement effectively the provisions of Federal Act No. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 on counter-terrorism.[10]

71. Federal Act No. 16-FZ of 9 February 2007 on transport safety had entered into force. The Act established the legal framework for a systemic approach to providing counter-terrorism protection for facilities and transport from acts of unlawful interference through the use of state-of-the-art technical equipment and management procedures. Federal executive authorities were in the process of reviewing and harmonizing several Government draft laws necessary for the implementation of the Act.

72. In order to expand the application of the criminal law practice of confiscation, a draft law had been drawn up amending article 104 of the Criminal Code (Compulsory medical measures associated with the enforcement of a sentence).

73. In accordance with Federal Act No. 211-FZ of 24 July 2007 on the introduction of amendments to certain legislative instruments of the Russian Federation for the improvement of State administration in countering extremism, a number of articles of the Criminal Code had been supplemented with qualifying definitions of the commission of crimes on the grounds of ideological, political, racial, national or religious hatred or enmity and also on the grounds of hatred or enmity towards any particular social group. Federal Act No. 71-FZ of 10 May 2007, amending article 13 of the Federal Act on countering extremist activity, had also been adopted as part of the consistent implementation of measures to combat extremism. This amendment simplified the procedure for the recognition of materials as extremist and for their removal from circulation.

74. In order to counteract the financing of terrorism, Federal Act No. 51-FZ of 12 April 2007 and Federal Act No. 275-FZ of 28 November 2007 amended the articles of the Federal Act on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism, establishing a

[10] The list of the regulations is available in Russian with its English translation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

single legal framework regulating the activities of organizations that perform transactions with monetary funds or other assets.

75. A draft law had also been drawn up on the introduction of amendments to several acts of the Government of the Russian Federation on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism.

76. Draft federal laws had been drawn up introducing amendments to articles 6 and 13 of the Federal Act on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism, with a view to bringing Russian legislation into line with recommendation 19 of the Forty Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).

77. Government decision No. 456 of 19 July 2007 on the approval of rules for the physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear devices and nuclear material storage facilities had been adopted as part of the implementation of the global initiative of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to combat nuclear terrorism. That decision enhanced regulations for the administrative regime and security measures at such facilities.

78. In October 2007, at a meeting of the Council of Heads of State of CIS held in Dushanbe, CIS States members had signed a Treaty on Combating the Legalization of Criminal Proceeds (money-laundering) and the Financing of Terrorism and had adopted a programme of cooperation among CIS member States in combating terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for the period 2008-2010.

79. In 2007, the Russian Federation had concluded four agreements with Azerbaijan, France, Sweden and Kazakhstan in the area of aviation security. A memorandum had been drawn up with the aviation administration of the United States on cooperation to ensure the safe operation of aircraft. A draft technical agreement had been drawn up with the aviation administration of Cuba to enhance the airworthiness of Russian-manufactured aircraft in operation in Cuba.

80. In December 2007, the Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation and the Financial Intelligence Unit of Afghanistan had concluded an inter-agency agreement on cooperation and information exchange.

81. In 2007, 759 terrorism-related offences and 356 extremist-related offences had been recorded in the Russian Federation. As a result of those offences, 78 people had died and 53 people had been injured. A total of 630 terrorism-related crimes were recorded in the Southern Federal District, 520 in the Chechen Republic, 28 in the Republic of Dagestan and 22 in the Republic of Ingushetia. During the reporting period, 662 terrorism-related criminal cases had been fully investigated or prosecuted.

82. **Saudi Arabia** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below). It had established a special committee to study the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

83. **Slovenia**, in addition to the information provided in 2007,[11] indicated that draft amendments to its Penal Code had been submitted to its Parliament, which after approval would enable it to become a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. In 2007, Slovenia had signed the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism. The process for ratification of that Convention was under way.

84. In addition, amendments to articles 355 and 388 of the Penal Code, concerning the criminalization of incitement to acts of terrorism and recruitment and training of terrorists, were before the Parliament of Slovenia.

85. In 2007, Slovenia, together with Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain, had signed an agreement to strengthen cross-border cooperation, in particular in the areas of counter-terrorism, organized crime and illegal migration.

86. On 6 July 2007, Slovenia had adopted the Law on the Prevention of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing, which had entered into force on 21 January 2008.

87. **Spain** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed in recent years (see table 2 below). It also submitted a list of 14 bilateral agreements that it had signed in recent years in the areas of combating terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in narcotic drugs and other criminal offences.

88. Spain provided a detailed account of technical assistance activities that it had carried out at the international, intraregional, regional and bilateral levels to improve the capacities of States to prevent and combat terrorism. These activities included hosting a number of relevant events, the contribution of Spanish experts to several training and capacity-building events in different regions and substantial financial contributions to institutions that were actively involved in the areas of counter-terrorism and trafficking in drugs.

89. **Switzerland** provided a list of four universal counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed in recent years (see table 2 below) and indicated that the procedure for ratification of the instruments was in progress.

90. The Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America concerning the establishment of joint investigation teams to combat terrorism and its financing, signed in 2006, had entered into force on 1 December 2007.

91. Switzerland had concluded several bilateral police cooperation treaties with all its neighbouring States and with various States in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Such treaties with Albania and Romania had entered into force in 2007.[12]

92. On 20 December 2007, the Federal Banking Commission had amended its Ordinance on Money-Laundering in order to adapt it to the FATF recommendations related to the banking sector. The amendments had entered into force on 1 July 2008. Article 15 of the Ordinance was adapted to fully agree with recommendation

[11] See A/62/160, paras. 67-69.

[12] See also A/62/160, para. 77.

VII of the FATF — Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing concerning the need to indicate the originator of money transfers. With respect to business relations with correspondent banks, the revision of the Ordinance on Money-Laundering took fully into account the FATF evaluation of Switzerland in respect of recommendation VII.

93. In 2007, the Money-Laundering Reporting Office of Switzerland had recorded six communications of financial intermediaries relating to suspected terrorist financing for total funds amounting to 233,000 Swiss francs. Following analysis by the Reporting Office, three communications had been forwarded to the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation, which found that small amounts of these transactions were implicated.

94. In 2007, eight requests for judicial assistance had been submitted to Switzerland by five different States; these had involved the areas of radical Islamism, ethno-nationalist movements and certain organizations on the extreme left active in Europe and the Near and Middle East.

95. On 21 June 2007, the Federal Criminal Court of Bellinzona had found an Islamist from Tunisia, Moez G., and his wife, Malika A., guilty of illegal propaganda activities on the Internet. Moez was sentenced to six months in prison and a two-year period of probation.

96. The extradition of a person suspected of belonging to the Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist Organization had been denied by the Federal Criminal Court. That judgement was upheld in a decision of the Federal Court of 23 October 2007 and the suspect was released.

97. The **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** had ratified 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the ratification procedure was expected to be completed soon.

98. The Terrorism Act of 2000[13] was the primary piece of counter-terrorism legislation in the United Kingdom. The Act brought together and updated previous temporary anti-terrorism legislation that had dealt primarily with Northern Ireland. The key provisions of the Act dealt with the United Kingdom's definition of terrorism; proscription, that is, making it illegal for certain terrorist groups to operate in the United Kingdom, including international terrorist groups such as Al-Qaida; police powers to help prevent and investigate terrorism, including powers of arrest and to stop and search individuals; and new criminal offences relating to the financing of terrorism, inciting terrorist acts overseas, providing instruction or training in the use of firearms and collecting or possessing information for terrorist purposes.

99. The Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act of 2001[14] had provided stronger powers to the police to investigate and prevent terrorist activities and other serious crime. The principal measures were intended to cut off terrorist funding, ensure the security of the nuclear and aviation industries and improve security of dangerous substances that might be targeted or used by terrorists.

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[13] The text of the Act is available at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000011_en_1.

[14] The text of the Act is available at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2001/ukpga_20010024_en_1.

100. The Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2005[15] allowed for a control order to be made against a suspected terrorist, whether a United Kingdom national or a non-United Kingdom national and whether the terrorist activity was international or domestic. The Act replaced powers under part 4 of the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act of 2001, which had allowed the detention, pending deportation, of non-United Kingdom nationals who were reasonably suspected of involvement in international terrorism linked with Al -Qaida.

101. The Terrorism Act 2006[16] created a number of offences, including acts preparatory to terrorism, which aimed to capture those planning serious acts of terrorism; encouragement to terrorism, which made it a criminal offence to directly or indirectly incite or encourage others to commit acts of terrorism, including the glorification of terrorism where this might be understood as encouraging the emulation of terrorism; dissemination of terrorist publications which covered the sale, loan or other dissemination of terrorist publications, including publications that encourage terrorism or that provide assistance to terrorists; and terrorist training offences, which made sure that anyone giving or receiving training in terrorist techniques could be prosecuted. The Act also criminalized attendance at a place of terrorist training.

102. The Act also made amendments to existing legislation, including extending police powers to detain suspects before charge for a period lasting up to 28 days (although periods of more than two days had to be approved by a judicial authority) and increased flexibility of the proscription regime, including the power to proscribe groups that glorify terrorism.

103. Section 36 of the Terrorism Act 2006 required the Secretary of State to appoint a person to review the operation of the provisions of part 1 of the Act (offences) and the provisions of the Terrorism Act 2000.

104. A new counter-terrorism bill[17] had been introduced in Parliament in January 2008. The bill was designed to address the constantly changing threat posed to the United Kingdom by terrorists. The bill included proposals to increase the time terrorism suspects can be held (in exceptional circumstances) before they are charged; to enable post-charge questioning of terrorist suspects; to enhance sentences for terrorist-related offences; and to strengthen monitoring of convicted terrorists on their release from prison.

105. From 11 September 2001 to 31 March 2007, 1,228 arrests had been made under the Terrorism Act 2000 or under other legislation where the investigation was conducted as a terrorist investigation.

106. So far in 2008, 28 people had been convicted in nine significant terrorist cases. Of these 28, 11 individuals had pleaded guilty.

107. The conclusion of the first trial on 8 January 2008 was the first time an individual had been convicted of the offence of "preparation of terrorist acts", which was introduced in the Terrorism Act 2006.

108. In 2007, 37 individuals had been convicted in 15 significant terrorist cases. Of these, 21 individuals had pleaded guilty.

[15] The text of the Act is available at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2005/ukpga_20050002_en_1.

[16] The text of the Act is available at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060011_en_1.

[17] The text of the bill is available at http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/counterterrorism.html.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

109. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) provided updated information on parties to international air-law instruments related to counter-terrorism (see table 2 below) and on measures that it had adopted to implement those instruments. It also submitted a copy of a report on acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation for 2007.

110. ICAO indicated that the preparation of a new five-volume edition of the *Security Manual for Safeguarding Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference* was in its final stages. That material was intended to assist States in complying with the Standards and Recommended Practices contained in annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, on security. It would provide specific advice on the prevention of and response to acts of unlawful interference through the application of an aviation security system consisting of four main elements: legal framework and security oversight; airport design, infrastructure and equipment; human resource recruitment, selection, training and certification; and procedures and implementation of security measures.

111. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) had adopted, in May 2006, a regulatory framework on long-range identification and tracking of ships as a tool, inter alia, to enhance the security of States. The corresponding carriage requirements were included in chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which had entered into force on 1 January 2008.

112. In May 2006, IMO had decided to start to develop international requirements and guidelines to enhance the security of ships that were not addressed by chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and to prevent such ships from being used as a means or platform to attack other ships or ports.

113. In May 2006, IMO also decided to start reviewing the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (known as the SAFE Framework) with a view to developing appropriate requirements to enhance the security of transportation of closed cargo transport units and of freight containers.

114. In January 2007, IMO started a comprehensive revision of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, of 1978, with a view to including therein appropriate security-related requirements in addition to those that have already been included in connection with the seafarers who perform duties as ship security officers.

115. The **World Health Organization** (WHO) indicated that the 2005 International Health Regulation was the primary legal and operational document that defined the mandate of WHO in prevention and control of international spread of disease. WHO provided information on the recent activities it had carried out to strengthen global and national public health preparedness and the response to public health risks and all public health emergencies of international concern regardless of their origin or source.

116. The **World Tourism Organization** submitted a comprehensive report about its mandate and activities concerning the enhancement of the security of tourism worldwide. Several relevant resolutions, declarations and codes of the organization were submitted as an attachment to the report.[18]

117. The World Tourism Organization had established within its programme of work for 2008/2009, a new section on risk and crisis management. The programme of activities of that section was of both strategic and operational character and realigned the different activities previously distributed across different sections of the organization to assist member States in better facing the challenges deriving from multiple risks affecting the tourism sector.

118. The organization had established the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,[19] which had subsequently been recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/212.

119. The organization also referred to resolution 508 (XVI) adopted by its governing body,[20] by which the States members of the World Tourism Organization had adopted a framework for guidelines on travel advisories and had stressed, among other recommendations, that the travel advisories should be specific about the nature of the threat or risk and should be developed through a robust and considered process.

120. In 2006, the World Tourism Organization had established a Tourism Emergency Response Network comprising 16 core international associations representing the global private and public tourism and travel sector.

121. The World Tourism Organization had maintained close cooperation with the International Air Transport Association and ICAO in the area of facilitation and improved standards of biometric visas and passports with the aim of establishing the right balance between safety and security and the right to freedom of movement.

2. Other international organizations

122. The **League of Arab States** indicated that article 1, paragraph 3, of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, on the definition of terrorist crimes, had been amended to include incitement to or approbation of terrorist crimes, the dissemination, printing or preparation of writings, printed material or recordings, regardless of their nature, for distribution or for viewing by others, with the purpose of encouraging the commission of such crimes. The amendment also included providing or collecting funds for the financing of terrorist offences.

123. The League of Arab States was continuing its efforts to prepare a draft Arab agreement on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and an Arab agreement on combating computer crime.

124. The Council of the League of Arab States and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice had adopted resolutions 6764 of 4 March 2007 and 699 of 28 November

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[18] Texts are available at http://www.unwto.org/index.php.

[19] Approved by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization at its thirteenth session, Santiago, 27 September-1 October 1999.

[20] Adopted by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization at its sixteenth session, Dakar, 28 November-2 December 2005.

2007, respectively, which called on Arab States to develop and enact binding legislation to prohibit and combat the use of Internet sites for terrorist purposes.

125. The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe** (OSCE) referred to its extensive report submitted in 2007 (see A/62/160, paras. 112 and 113) and provided additional information on the new activities that it had carried out in 2007 and early 2008. In 2007, the OSCE Ministerial Council had adopted a number of new counter-terrorism commitments, including approval of a Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and adoption of two decisions, one on public-private partnerships in countering terrorism and the other on protecting critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack. In accordance with the new documents, the previously adopted counter-terrorism policies had been revisited and new mandates given, in particular to address extremism and radicalization leading to violence and to protect critical infrastructure.[21]

126. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**, in reference to paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 62/71, reported that its Terrorism Prevention Branch continued to enhance its technical and legal assistance capacities in the framework of the global project of the Office on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Related activities had been undertaken in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and in cooperation with other international and regional organizations.

127. Since the launch of the global project in January 2003, the Terrorism Prevention Branch had provided assistance to over 150 Member States to ratify and implement the universal counter-terrorism instruments. From 1 June 2007 to 31 May 2008, 54 States had received country-specific direct assistance and 15 regional and subregional workshops had been organized, covering more than 105 countries. Since 2003, more than 6,700 national criminal justice officials had been provided with specialized briefings on the provisions and application of the international instruments, of which approximately 1,500 had been trained since June 2007.

128. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime had developed over a dozen technical assistance tools, which included model legislative provisions against terrorism and electronic legal resources on international terrorism, comprising a legal database containing the status of ratification of the international counter-terrorism instruments, relevant national legislation and case law.

129. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/19, promoting the ratification and implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism had become an important new focus of the work of the Office.

130. The **International Criminal Police Organization** (INTERPOL) reported that in 2005, upon the request of the Security Council and in support of its work in the fight against terrorism, INTERPOL had created the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice, specifically issued for individuals associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban, as listed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and for whom sufficient identifiers existed. It

[21] Detailed information is available at http://www.osce.org/documents.

alerted law enforcement worldwide about subjects under sanctions (freezing of assets, travel bans and arms embargoes) with a view to enabling them to take appropriate action. To date INTERPOL had published around 300 Special Notices. In addition to Special Notices for individuals, INTERPOL would shortly commence publishing such notices for entities also listed by the Security Council Committee.

III. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism[22]

131. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 of which are universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 of which are regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 below, by the letter shown on the left, which reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 26 June 2008;[23]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 26 June 2008;[23]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 26 June 2008;[23]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 26 June 2008;[23]

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 24 June 2008;[24]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 24 June 2008;[24]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 23 May 2008;[25]

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[22] The status information reflects information provided by the depositaries or information that is available on their respective websites. It does not take into account any treaty action that is under process at the time the tables below were created.

[23] Updated information may be found at http://www.icao.int/icao/en/leb/.

[24] Updated information may be found at http://untreaty.un.org.

[25] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html.

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 22 June 2008;[25]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 31 May 2008;[26]

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 31 May 2008;[26]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 31 May 2008;[26]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 31 May 2008;[26]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 26 June 2008;[23]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 24 June 2008;[24]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 24 June 2008;[24]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005 (entered into force on 7 July 2007): status as at 24 June 2008;[24]

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 17 June 2008;

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 6 June 2006;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 26 June 2008;[27]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg on 15 May 2003: status as at 26 June 2008;[27]

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[26] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

[27] Updated information may be found at http://www.coe.int.

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 26 June 2008;[28]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 22 January 2008;[29]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 23 April 2008;[29]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): status as at 21 December 2007;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan; on 22 August 2001 for Moldova; on 28 December 2001 for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 1 January 2008;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 26 June 2008;[28]

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 June 2007): status as at 26 June 2008;[27]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 May 2008): status as at 26 June 2008.[27]

[28] Updated information may be found at http://www.oas.org.

[29] Updated information may be found at http://www.africa-union.org.

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																											
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
40	76	59	68	25	39	45[a]	-	41	-	51	-	51	58	132	115	22[b]	8	47	46	19	48[c]	27[c]	-	7	-	8	33	42	29
Ratification, accession or succession[d]																													
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
183	183	186	165	168	166	136[a]	16	149	6	138	4	138	157	162	40	17[b]	12[b]	46	27	18	37[c]	6	7	7	6	7	23	14	7

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

Table 2

Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism

State	*Signature*																															*Ratification, accession, succession*																															
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
Afghanistan		B											M			P															A	B	C		E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																	
Albania															O	P			S	T								CC	DD		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T									CC	DD
Algeria														N	O		Q	R				V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O		Q				V										
Andorra															O	P			S	T								CC			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N																CC	
Angola																						V									A	B	C	D																		V									
Antigua and Barbuda																												BB			A	B	C		E	F	G								O												BB		
Argentina		B	C	D			G		I		K		M	N	O	P												BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O														BB		
Armenia															O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T							AA			DD
Australia		B	C		E		G								O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																
Austria		B	C	D		F	G		I				M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S											
Azerbaijan															O	P			S	T							AA	CC			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S											
Bahamas									I		K				O													BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O															
Bahrain															O		Q														A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O		Q	R												
Bangladesh																									Y						A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P					X	Y							
Barbados	A	B	C												O													BB			A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O															
Belarus		B	C	D	E				I		K		M	N	O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P												AA		
Belgium	A	B	C	D		F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T									
Belize													M		O													BB			A	B	C	D	E	F								N	O															
Benin		B													O	P						V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O						V								
Bhutan															O										Y					A	B	C	D	E	F								M		O							X	Y						
Bolivia						F							M		O						U						BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						U								
Bosnia and Herzegovina															O	P			S	T								CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S										CC	DD
Botswana			C												O							V								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O															
Brazil	A	B	C	D			G		I		K		M	N	O	P												BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						U							BB		
Brunei Darussalam									I		K																				A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K			N	O															
Bulgaria		B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M		O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O				S	T									CC	
Burkina Faso	A															P		R				V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O			R			V									
Burundi		B	C											N	O	P						V								A		C		E																	V	W								
Cambodia		B													O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O															
Cameroon				D																		V								A	B	C	D	E	F	G						M	N	O															
Canada	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P												BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O													BB		
Cape Verde															O																A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						V								
Central African Republic															O							V								A	B	C	D	E	F	G							N	O	P															
Chad		B	C																			V	W							A	B	C			F																									
Chile		B		D		F			I		K		M		O	P					U						BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O													BB		
China				D					I		K				O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O												Z			

State	Signature																													Ratification, accession, succession																							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Colombia	A	B											M		O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G							N	O						U							
Comoros														N	O		Q					V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O	P					V							
Congo (Republic of the)	A		C	D											O							V	W							A	B	C												O						V							
Cook Islands															O															A	B	C	D					I	J					O													
Costa Rica		B	C	D					I		K		M	N	O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						U						BB	
Côte d'Ivoire				D									M	N								V	W							A	B	C		E	F									N	O													
Croatia															O	P			S	T								CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T						CC	
Cuba															O															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O												
Cyprus			C											N	O	P			S	T								CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T							
Czech Republic														N	O	P			S	T										A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				D											O															A	B	C	D	E	F																					
Democratic Republic of the Congo				D		F									O							V								A	B	C		E		G								O												
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T								CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T						CC	
Djibouti															O	P	Q					V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O		Q				V						
Dominica																															B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O												BB	
Dominican Republic		B	C			F	G								O						U							BB		A	B	C		E	F											P				U						BB	
Ecuador	A	B			E		G		I		K		M		O	P					U							BB		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M		O						U						BB	
Egypt			C	D		F			I		K		M	N	O	P	Q	R				V								A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O		Q	R			V						
El Salvador		B				F										P					U							BB		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P					U						BB	
Equatorial Guinea		B																				V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O							V						
Eritrea																						V																					M									V						
Estonia														N	O	P			S	T								CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I	J	K	L	M	N	O				S	T							
Ethiopia		B	C	D																		V								A	B	C	D	E	F									N						V						
Fiji		B	C																											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		N	O	P										
Finland	A	B		D	E	F	G		I				M	N	O	P			S	T								CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T						CC	
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IV. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

132. By its resolution 62/71, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996. The Ad Hoc Committee convened its twelfth session on 25 and 26 February and 6 March 2008 and considered the outstanding issues relating to the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[30] At its 41st meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations.[31]

V. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

133. ICAO pointed out that it was managing an aviation security training programme through a network of 17 ICAO designated Aviation Security Training Centres around the world. There were nine Aviation Security Training Packages covering various disciplines in aviation security for use by the aviation security officials, airport and aircraft operators and law enforcement agencies of States. ICAO, in conjunction with the John Molson School of Business of Concordia University, offered a Professional Managers Course, which was a predominantly web-based programme. There were also five workshops specifically designed to assist States in rectifying deficiencies identified by audits under the Universal Security Audit Programme.

134. IMO indicated that it had launched a global programme on maritime security within the framework of its Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme of February 2002. Since then, IMO had delivered a total of 156 technical cooperation security-related events. Some 6,000 people had been trained in the process.

135. Following the adoption of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988 and the 2005 Protocol thereto and the 1998 and 2005 Protocols for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the worldwide adoption and implementation of those treaties had become a major task within the framework of technical cooperation activities in the field of maritime legislation. National seminars on the subject were held in Manila in September 2006 and in Colombo and Bangkok in April 2007. Other national and regional exercises of the kind were being considered in order to help developing countries to address the incorporation of the 1988 and 2005 treaties into their national legislation.

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[30] For the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/63/37).

[31] Ibid., p. 4.

136. The programme on maritime security will continue to be one of the priority programmes for the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme for 2008-2009. To support the delivery of this programme, $620,000 had recently been allocated by the IMO Technical Cooperation Committee and endorsed by the IMO Council. The programme also sought to contribute to the achievements of the aims and objectives of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

137. IMO also provided information on various regional and subregional activities that it had conducted to enhance maritime security and the implementation of chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (see also A/62/160, paragraphs 124 and 125). A follow-up seminar to monitor progress and enhance implementation of a resolution adopted at a regional meeting in Sana'a in 2005 addressing improved security in the region was held in Muscat in January 2006, where the preparation of a draft regional memorandum of understanding on enhancing maritime security was further considered. Another follow-up workshop was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in April 2007 for countries in South America to review their implementation of the special measures to enhance maritime security. IMO and the Maritime Organization of West and Central Africa held a forum on the establishment of an integrated coast guard function network for West and Central African countries in Dakar in October 2006. Similar workshops for countries of the Indian subcontinent and parts of the Indian Ocean was held in Mumbai, India, in April 2006 and for countries of Eastern and Southern Africa in Maputo in February 2007.

138. **INTERPOL** reported that it had developed a comprehensive bioterrorism programme in order to raise awareness of bioterrorism worldwide. Within the framework of this programme, INTERPOL had hosted the first Global Conference on Preventing Bioterrorism in March 2005 and had organized five regional training workshops and three subregional train-the-trainer sessions, during which 429 participants from 131 countries received training. A total of 26 countries had appointed a bioterrorism point of contact.

139. INTERPOL had also developed and published a reference manual, the *Bioterrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide*, which was available on its website.[32] The guide provided important tools for police and other professionals to use in bioterrorism prevention and preparedness efforts.

140. The **League of Arab States** indicated that a regional workshop on recent international counter-terrorism instruments was scheduled to be held jointly by the League of Arab States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at the headquarters of the League, in May 2008. The subject of an Arab convention for the suppression of nuclear terrorism would be among the topics to be discussed at the workshop.

141. OSCE, on its own initiative or in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other regional and international organizations had co-organized several workshops and expert group meetings at the national and subregional levels in the following areas: promoting the international legal framework against terrorism; enhancing international legal cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism; travel document security; suppressing the financing of terrorism; promoting container security; countering incitement to commit terrorist

[32] Available at http://www.interpol.int/Public/BioTerrorism/BioterrorismGuide.pdf.

acts; countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; promoting public-private partnership against terrorism; addressing violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism; strengthening the police role and cooperation in combating terrorism; and the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism.[33]

VI. Publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*

142. The Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, has prepared and submitted for publication the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*. The French version of the publication was issued in February 2008 and its English and Spanish versions are expected to be issued in September 2008. Preparations are under way to publish it in the remaining official languages of the United Nations.

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[33] Detailed information is available at www.osce.org/documents.